

## GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

## WASHINGTON.

PROVISIONS OF MR. CARPENTER'S LOUISIANA ELECTION BILL.—THE PRESIDENT'S GOVERNMENT DECLARED ILLEGAL AND AN IMMEDIATE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS ORDERED.—THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5. Mr. Carpenter's bill to restore the rights of the state of Louisiana, declares that there is no governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, auditor of public accounts, superintendent of education or legislators elected by the legal voters of the state, according to the constitution and laws.—There is no provision in the constitution and laws for the election of state officers before Nov. 1875; that the officers are now holding office by a pretended, fraudulent, and void canvass of votes given at the last general election; that a pretended legislature has been organized, in pursuance of illegal orders, issued by the Circuit Court, that the President's proclamation recognizing officers of the state, was based upon the representation of these persons who, it now appears, are not legal officers. The people are in danger of being oppressed and swallowed in vexatious litigation by the acts of the pretended legislature, and the peace is now preserved and can only be preserved during the existing state of things at the expense of the United States by retaining a part of the army in the state. The bill provides for holding an election in Louisiana on the 4th day of May of the next year, and such members of the legislature as ought to have been chosen Nov. 4, 1872. The President of the United States is required to appoint some person or persons to officiate as judges of the election, to be sworn to administer the oath to the voters, to oversee said election, and to certify the result of the election to the President. The bill provides for the registration of voters in Louisiana, and for the election of state officers. The bill provides for the reduction of the army to 25,000 men, and for the payment of the arrears of the army. The bill provides for the payment of the arrears of the army. The bill provides for the payment of the arrears of the army.

## XLIII CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

MR. SHERMAN REPORTS A BILL AMENDATORY OF THE ACT OF 1870, HAVING REGARD TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENCY.—ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL BANK.—THE BANKRUPTCY BILL TAKEN UP AND AMENDMENTS MADE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5. Mr. Flanagan, of Texas, presented a petition of the colored people of Atlanta denying the statement of Mr. H. Stephen, his recent speech, that the colored people of Georgia did not desire the passage of the civil rights bill, and a resolution of the Georgia legislature to the same effect. Referred.

Mr. West, of La., asked the bill to facilitate the execution, and protect and maintain the work of improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi River be considered. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, asked that it be postponed until to-morrow, and Mr. West waived his motion till then.

Mr. Logan, from the committee on military affairs, reported unfavorably the bill providing for raising and equipping the whole militia of the United States.

The committee was discharged from its future consideration. He reported favorably on the bill to increase the number of paymasters in the army. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Sherman, from the finance committee, reported back the bill introduced yesterday, in relation to certain guaranty deposits of mail contractors in the post-office department. Passed.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill for the redemption and re-issue of U. S. legal tenders, and National Bank notes and free banking. Referred.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar. That for the relief of Wm. Housey was taken up and pending the vote, the morning hour expired, and the bill was laid over. The bill authorizing the committee on printing to contract for reporting debates of the senate was taken up and passed.

Mr. Sherman, from the finance committee, reported a bill amendatory of the act of 1870 in relation to the increase in the circulation of national bank notes. He stated that the object of this bill was to have an equal distribution of the currency by the withdrawal of \$25,000,000 from the states in excess, and the distribution of it in the west and south among the states deficient. He said the bill met the approval of the secretary of the Treasury, comptroller of the currency, and every member of the finance committee; and he would call it up for action at an early day. Placed on the calendar.

The following is a full text of the bill: Be it enacted, etc., that so much of the act of July 13, 1870, as provides that no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of section 6 of said act, until after the \$54,000,000 granted in section 1 of said act shall have been taken up, is hereby repealed, and it shall be the duty of the comptroller of the currency under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to proceed forthwith to carry into execution the provisions of section 6 of said act and to enable him to do so, he is hereby authorized and required

ed, from time to time, as is needed for the execution of said section, to make redemptions upon each of the national banks described in said section, organized in the states having an excess of circulation, to withdraw and return so much of their circulation as shall be needed.

Section 2.—That upon the failure of the national banks, upon which the requisition for circulation shall be made, or of any of them to return the amount required, or to deposit in the treasury lawful money to redeem the circulation required within thirty days, the comptroller of the currency shall at once sell, as provided in section 49 of the national currency act June 3d, '74, the bonds held to secure the redemption of the circulation of the association, or associations, which shall so fail, to an amount sufficient to redeem the circulation required of such association or associations, and with the proceeds which may be deposited in the treasury of the United States, so much of the circulation of such association or associations, shall be redeemed as will equal the amount required and not returned, and if there be any excess of proceeds over the amount required for such redemption, it shall be returned by said act, may be apportioned to be withdrawn from them, and in lieu thereof, to deposit in the Treasury of the United States, lawful money sufficient to redeem such circulation, and report the return of the circulation required on the deposit of lawful money, as herein provided. An appropriate amount of bonds, held to secure the redemption of such association as shall make such return, on deposit, shall be surrendered to it.

Section 3.—That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the currency to issue circulating notes in the manner and proportion now provided by law to the association, or organized or to be organized in those States and Territories having less than their proportion of circulation, under an apportionment made on the basis of population and of wealth as shown by the returns of the Census of 1870; provided, that the whole amount of the circulation issued to such banking associations, and withdrawn and redeemed from the banking associations under the provisions of this act, shall not exceed \$25,000,000, and that such circulation shall from time be withdrawn and redeemed, only as it shall be necessary to supply the banks in those states having less than their apportionment.

Mr. Boggs, of Missouri introduced a bill to extend the provisions and limitations of the act limiting the liability of ship owners, approved March 3d, 1851, to all vessels required to be inspected by the act of Congress, and claims for loss of life or personal injury, both as against the owners or charterers and the captain, mate, engineer and pilot thereof.

Mr. Sargent, of California, introduced a bill, which was referred to the committee on education and labor, to establish a bureau of health. It proposes to establish at Washington, under the direction of the interior department, a bureau of health, the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States, and to assist in the subjects connected with the preservation of the public health, and to assist whenever called upon, the several states and territories in the establishment of efficient sanitary and quarantine system and regulations of the bureau to be in charge of a Commissioner to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and who is to be assisted by their clerks. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bankrupt bill, and Edwards' of Vermont, explained the amendments heretofore published.

The amendments were considered serially and the last six were agreed to, as reported by the Judiciary committee, without change. The two most important, which provide that no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to 33 per cent. of the claims proved against his estate, without the assent of his creditors, and that the value as prescribed by existing laws, which, provides that in cases of involuntary or compulsory bankruptcy, the period of four months, mentioned in the 35 section of the original, be changed to two months; but such provision is not to go into effect until two months after the passage of this act. The period (six months) mentioned in the same section of the original act is changed to three, but not to take effect until three months after the passage of this act. When the seventh section of the amendments was considered, in regard to the discharge of debtors, Mr. Oglesby of Illinois, said he would be glad to see a system of general bankruptcy passed, and remain upon the a state books of the country for people to become accustomed to it without taking any action, the Senate adjourned.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INVESTIGATION.—MR. CARPENTER INTRODUCED A BILL TO AMEND AN EXTINCT NEGRO.—THE BANKRUPTCY BILL DISCUSSED.—NO DISPOSITION MADE OF IT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5. The Chair laid before the Senate the communication from the Secretary of the Interior in response to a resolution of the Senate, enclosing the reports of the government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. Laid on the table.

Joint recommendations from the House authorizing the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to investigate the government of the District of Columbia was laid on the table.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, said he had the honor a few days ago to present a memorial from the government of the district on the same subject, and he hoped the resolution just read, would receive the unanimous approval of the Senate. He then read the memorial, and the committee be three. Agreed to. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wis., introduced a bill of which he had given previous notice, to restore the right of the state of Louisiana, and said he desired to have the bill printed and read on the table. Early next week, he would ask to take it up for reference, and would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks explanatory of the bill. The bill was ordered printed, and to lie on the table.

Mr. Lewis, of Virginia, presented a memorial from the Alexandria Legation, asking that the circumstances of the election of L. J. Borden as United States Senator from Virginia by the Wheeling legislature in 1863 and the death of that gentleman while serving the Senate, and the election of the claimant by the Alexandria legislature to fill Borden's term. The petition further states that he [Segar] was kept out of the Senate by the division of the state, and concludes by claiming compensation for the unexpired term of Borden. In presenting the petition Mr. Lewis asked that the bill be read, which was done and the petition referred to the Committee on privileges and elections on motion of Mr. Thurman of Ohio.

The bill to facilitate the execution of, and to protect certain public works of improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi River was taken up. The bill passed, yeas 58, nays 9. The bill directs the Secretary of War to assume full control over the particular channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river in course of excavation and improvement by the Government of the United States, so far as may be necessary to carry on and protect such excavation or improvement, and until the same be completed, he may establish such a channel as he shall deem needful to fully protect the channel, and to facilitate the excavation or improvement of the same. Such regulations shall be promulgated by publication thereof for 10 days consecutively in two daily papers published in New Orleans, Louisiana,

and the same may in like manner be changed from time to time, so as to prevent any person interfering with, or obstructing, attempting to obstruct said improvements, and any person who shall wilfully or negligently strand or sink any boat or craft in said channel, or who shall wilfully or negligently obstruct said channel, or cause any impediment, injury, filling up, or shoaling therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment for not more than six months or both in the discretion of the court.

The Chair announced as members of the part of the Senate of the joint committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia, Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Boutwell, and Thurman.

Mr. Sherman then resumed the consideration of the bankrupt bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Sherman of limiting the operations of the 33rd section, as amended and repealed by the committee, to persons owing three thousand dollars and over. The amendment of Sherman was rejected. Yeas 28, nays 28.

After roll call Mr. Robertson of South Carolina read a notice that the committee called the name of Ames, of Mississippi. He (Robertson) thought that gentleman had

VACATED HIS SEAT in the Senate by accepting the office of Governor of Mississippi. The Chairman (Carpenter) replied that he had not been officially notified of that fact, and could not direct that his name be omitted in the call. A member of Congress, however, might be a member of the Senate, but there had been no official notice yet read.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, asked to be excused from service on joint committee to investigate the District of Columbia matters.

Mr. Sherman hoped the gentleman would not decline to serve on that committee. The investigation should be as severe and thorough as possible, and settle at once these charges of fraud.

Frelinghuysen said he appreciated the kindness of his friend Sherman, but as he had served on one of the investigating committees last session, and his friend Sherman had not, he thought the investigation now proposed would be just as well conducted as if he (Sherman) were on it, and he would resign his seat.

Mr. Sherman moved an amendment to the bankrupt bill to strike out the word "forty" and insert instead "ninety," so that persons who have stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of their commercial paper, should not be deemed as having committed an act of bankruptcy until after the expiration of 90 days. Mr. Sherman in advocating the passage of the amendment said he believed that public sentiment was against any bankrupt law. His own opinion, however, was that there should be an act of bankruptcy made as easy as possible.

Mr. Morton of Indiana retook the period fixed in the old law was 14 days. The committee had deemed it expedient to increase the time to 40 days, and the same reason was required to increase to 40 would hold good to increase it to 90.

The chair announced Mr. Conkling as a member of the committee on the District of Columbia investigation instead of Mr. Frelinghuysen, who was excused.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, opposed any change in the period of time fixed by the committee's amendment to the bankrupt law. He thought forty days long enough, and to extend it to ninety would be injudicious.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session and finish the bankruptcy bill tomorrow.

Pending the discussion of Mr. Sherman's amendment to insert 90 instead of 40 days, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Pollard Frank, committee on revision of laws, reported a bill concerning practice in territorial courts, and appeals therefrom. Referred.

Mr. Townsend from the committee on public lands, reported back adversely the bill to incorporate the Colorado canal irrigation and land company. Laid on the table.

J. M. Dannel from the same committee reported a bill to amend the act of March 3rd, 1872, to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies. Passed. The House went into committee of the whole, Kellogg in the chair, on the army appropriation bill.

After a good deal of discussion over the amendment of Mr. Townsend, the committee went at the national armories, the committee rose without disposing of the bill, and then the house took a recess until 7:40 P. M.

The evening session to be for the consideration of the bill to revise the statutes.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

THE 7TH ANNUAL MEETING.—THE CONVENTION HELD WITH CLOSED DOORS.—THE REPORT FOR THE LAST YEAR SHOWN SATISFACTORY PROGRESS BY THE GRANGERS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—The 7th annual session of the national grangers of the patrons of husbandry convened at the Southern Hotel this forenoon. Thirty-two states and two territories were represented by masters of state granges, and about thirty ladies are present. The sessions are held with closed doors, and all that is known of the proceedings is the following brief report furnished by the committee on publication: After prayer by the Rev. A. B. Grask, Chaplain, F. R. Allen, Master of the Grange of Missouri, delivered a brief address welcoming the national grangers to St. Louis in a warm and cordial manner, and making some allusions to the growth of the order in this state. This was responded to by Wm. Saunders, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who warmly welcomed Mr. Allen on behalf of the order for the kind words of welcome, and assured that gentleman that his efforts to make the meeting of the National Grange one of pleasure and profit, were fully appreciated. Committees were then appointed on each of the following subjects, Finance, Auditing accounts, Co-operation and transportation, Good of the order, business agencies. The Master of the National Grange, Dudley W. Adams, then read a lengthy address, in which he detailed the operations of the order during the past year, which was replete with valuable suggestions. Reports were also made by Sec'y H. Hite, Treasurer, Lecturer of the Executive Com., which were referred to the appropriate committees. The Grange is in session to-night, and it is not likely that any report of its proceedings will be furnished.

The following are the officers of the national grange: Master, Dudley W. Adams of Iowa; Overseer, Thomas Taylor, S. C.; Lecturer, T. A. Thompson, of Mississippi; Asst. Steward, G. W. Thompson, of New Jersey; Chaplain, Rev. A. B. Grask, of Washington City; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, of New York; Sec'y, O. H. Kelley, of Washington City; Gate Keeper, O. Master, D. W. Adams, of Iowa; Pomona Master, J. O. Kelly, of Washington; Flora Master, J. O. Abbot, of Iowa; assistant steward, Miss C. A. Hall, Washington City. Executive Committee—William Saunders, of Washington City; D. W. Yates, Aiken, South Carolina; E. B. Shuman, Iowa. There are a number of State agents here who are consulting in regard to the interests of the Grange in a material point of view, especially in respect to the co-operative system of buying and selling now in vogue in the several States. Their proceedings were all private.

THE IRON KINGS.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.—THE MUTUAL INTER-DEPENDENCE OF RAILROADS AND IRON MASTERS—GOVERNMENT AID FOR RAILROADS APPROVED.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5th.—The mass convention of the iron and steel manufacturers effected a permanent organization this morning by the election of Samuel J. Reeces, of Philadelphia, President; E. B. Wood, of Detroit, Abraham A. Herrett, of New York, M. F. Melton, Philadelphia, James J. Bennett and Joseph Hook Jr., of Pittsburgh, Vice Presidents; James H. Brown, Secretary; Chas. Wheeler, Secretary. It was moved that the national assessor of the iron manufacturers, and American pig iron assessor, as consolidated, report to the convention a committee consisting of representatives from each of the following cities in the interest of the bar iron, plate iron, iron rail and pig iron trades. Agreed to.

The memorial read in the Convention last night was adopted and sent to Washington. The following paper was offered. That whereas the steel and iron on railroads and rolling stock is about one third of the total cost of such roads, and whereas the demand for iron for railroad building is by far the largest upon, which iron masters depend for their business, and whereas a mutual inter-dependence of R. R.'s and iron masters both to the effect of constituting on one hand and employers on the other is such that there can be no cessation of one without a cessation of the other.

Resolved that a committee of this association be appointed to consider whether the iron makers of the country, as a whole, can anything to develop the new railroads and cheapen the cost of their construction. The resolution was referred to the executive committee. Mr. Bennett moved the following:

Resolved that the general policy of employing a portion of the national revenue in the support of national channels of trade and transportation, and of extending government aid to the transcontinental line of railroad, the construction of which involves greater risks and expense than private enterprise is willing to encounter, has been beneficial to the whole country, and was so that such further aid be extended to unfinished lines of road as will render productive the investments already made in them by the government, and tend to improve the western and southern states through which they run, to relieve the pauper and unemployed to labor now idle, with other resulting benefits to the people at large.

Resolved, that the satisfactory progress of shop building in the United States and the special activity in the construction of iron vessels for ocean commerce, the satisfactory evidence of the beneficial operation of the registry laws which should not be changed so as to allow free trade in ships to the serious detriment of this growing industry, without conferring upon the carrying trade any real or permanent advantage. The question was upon the second resolution offered by Mr. Bennett concerning ship building, which resulted in its adoption. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

THE REFORM CONVENTION.

ADDRESSES ON TOPICS OF THE DAY.—PASSAGE OF RESOLUTIONS AND ADOPTION OF A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.—DEMAND THAT POLITICS BE CHRISTIANIZED.

PITTSBURGH, February 5. The National Reform Convention met at 9:30 this A. M. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. President George W. Ohio, addressed the committee on the program of the work in that state and the movement was making a wide-spread impression there. The Rev. Milligan of New York addressed the convention on the conflict in the world between light and darkness, and urged that all the powers of darkness be arrayed against the movement.

The committee on declaration of principles and resolutions presented the following points: First. The country and institutions founded by Christians should remain Christian. Second. Wherever acknowledged, or not, Jesus Christ is the ruler of the nation of the world, and God's moral law is the nation's guide.

Third. The constitution fixes the moral status of the people; if the constitution be Christian the people will be Christian. Fourth. The objects of the association are the perpetuation of the Christian Sabbath; to maintain the Bible in the public schools; to establish a proper regard for the sanctity of the marriage relation; to suppress the intemperance. Mr. D. Baine of Pittsburgh, said the patriotic features of the moment and said if the laws of the country had no higher service than as emanating from Harrisburg on Washington, they were without any binding force on the consciences of the people. Mr. Kieley spoke briefly of the evangelistic policy of preserving civil liberty without attention to religious duties. The question of the adoption of a declaration of principle, and stating the reason was decided by a rising vote, every one in the audience rising up and answering in the affirmative.

The report of the executive committee showed nearly \$8,000 had been expended in the advancement of the cause during the year. On reassembling the report of the general secretary was read. The report claimed that securing the recognition of God in their constitutional relations, they can bring about a more direct and immediate account of the association. Petitions to Congress on behalf of the amendment laid before the convention, summed up 56,000 names. These petitions are to be retained in possession of the officers until the number of names secured reach two or three millions. The enrollment committee reported 1,059 delegates present, after which Prof. A. A. Hodge of Pittsburgh, delivered an address, "Our Nation Historically and of right a Christian nation." He said this was in no sense an ecclesiastical convention, but a political one, assembled to demand that politics should be christianized. T. H. B. Patterson spoke on the relation of the government and the constitution to Christianity.—The Rev. S. F. Scovill on independent morals, and President George H. Hays on the individual and corporate existence of the state. After the appointment of the officers of the association for the ensuing year, the convention adjourned sine die. The convention in respect to immense crowds, that attend its sessions, was a duplicate of the evangelistic alliance meeting in New York and the addresses and intense interest manifested in the proceedings have created a profound impression in this city and vicinity.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

A Richmond dispatch says the bodies of the Siamese twins are now on their way to Philadelphia in charge of the medical commissioners recently sent from that city. The widows made their consent to the autopsy conditional that the bodies should not be unnecessarily mutilated.

The first train on the Terre Haute, Paris & Decatur railroad arrived at Terre Haute, Thursday. This opens a line from Terre Haute to Decatur, Springfield and other points in the northwest. The complete line is open for freight now and will be open for passengers on the 15th.

THE ILLINOIS DEPARTURE.

THE PART THAT INDIAN'S GOVERNOR PLAYED IN THE MOVEMENT—HIS SPEECH ON THE SITUATION—BOTH PARTIES PRONOUNCED UNWORTHY.

The Chicago Tribune has a full account of the caucus of the opposition members of the State Legislature, at Springfield, on Wednesday night. Mr. Dunham of the committee on resolutions submitted the following report:

Political parties are but aggregations of citizens having a common belief and existing only by consent, yet they are bound together by strong ties and obligations that cause them to assume definite positions and functions as corporations. They make history and create friends and enemies. They live or die by the records they make. The acts of their representatives are not only politically as binding upon them as the acts of an agent are upon his principal. We hold that parties long established should not be abandoned for light and transient causes but that the people, or has fallen upon repeated trials to afford relief, that it is the duty of the people to form new alliances or organizations for the promotion of the public welfare. We recognize as facts not to be disguised that the Democratic and Republican parties have arrayed the people of the United States upon opposing lines; that each one has chosen its leaders and made its record; that each at this time has no other resource but the continued election of office-seekers to place; that each has furnished its due proportion of the allies of nearly every public wrong that has been inflicted on the people for the last decade; that the one in power has in every scheme of public policy, resolved that the one out of power has many leaders in the ranks of the opposition, that of late years neither in Congress nor elsewhere has either placed itself upon the side of the people by its acts, and the votes of its servants; that, on the contrary, these false servants and leaders; by the powerful machinery of caucuses and conventions, have controlled the respective parties, and thereby secured the offices only to betray important trusts, delude their friends, and destroy the hopes of their supporters and of the country.

For these, among other reasons, we call with pleasure the signs of a "new departure" in the ranks of the people, and of a movement that promises to bring forward a measure adequate to the needs of the hour, and men contemptible and unused by the corruption of the past. Therefore, be it

Resolved, that we do and will support such measure and men as in our judgment are most likely to accomplish the great cardinal objects of the political corporations—the great good of the governed.

Resolved, that we are opposed to a protective tariff or other class legislation, and to any further extension of the power of the State in the civil service; of making all offices elective; and of improving our water means of transportation.

Resolved, Further, that the General Assembly should abolish all boards now having the right of election and control of the penal, reformatory, and other institutions of the state, and confer the charge and control of the same upon three persons to be elected upon the cumulative system.

Resolved, That sound policy dictates that no further legislation upon the subject of railroads should be passed, except such as charges for the transportation of freight and passengers should be fairly tested, except such amendments as should be made to the existing laws which should not be changed so as to allow free trade in ships to the serious detriment of this growing industry, without conferring upon the carrying trade any real or permanent advantage.

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## LIGHT IN THE SKY.

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